

FÜHRER-RELATED PLACES IN GOOGLE EARTH:

-----GERMANY:-----

Ort des Führer- HQ "Tannenberg"

Most of the structures at "Tannenberg" were located in an evergreen forest on the north side of what is now the Black Forrest-High Road.

There were two Bunkers (48°29'45.49"N 8°15'51.12"E) and several wooden constructions among them a small chalet for Hitler (48°29'45.44"N 8°15'56.78"E).

When Hitler returned from "Wolfschlucht" he used this place just for a couple of days from End of June to beginning of July 1940 before he changed to "Adlerhorst".

<http://wikimapia.org/#lat=48.4958695&lon=8.2649267&z=18&l=0&m=b&show=/9758403/Ort-des-F%C3%BChrer-HQ-Tannenberg>

48°29'45.44"N 8°15'56.78"E

MAGDEBURG:

Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun, and Goebbels family remains buried site since 1946 until 1970 (Magdeburg)

In February 1946 the Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun, Joseph Goebbels, Magda Goebbels and their children remains (10 corpses) were buried in the courtyards of a Soviet SMERSH facility in Magdeburg in East Germany, Westernstraße 36 which is now Klausenerstraße. They remained buried there until 5th April 1970, when the KGB had them unearthed and cremated, and the ashes scattered in the Elbe River nearby.

52° 7'2.02"N, 11°36'19.28"E

Mühlendorf / Mettenheim:

Underground Factory Project "Weingut I"

48°14'25.59"N, 12°27'12.40"E

BIEDERITZ:

April 5th 1970: Adolf Hitlers final "departure" on Pigs Bridge ("Schweinebrücke")

This was the exact Site where Hitler ended up at all.

The remains of the bodies of Hitler, Eva Braun and the Goebbels Family were burried for the fifth time (Garden Reichschancellery / Berlin-Buch / Finow / Rathenow) in Magdeburg somewhere in the Garden of the Property Westendstr. 36 (today Klausener Str. 23) and rested there for 24 years from January 13th 1946 - April 4th 1970!

On order of KGB Chief Andropow the bodies had to be removed before the estate was handed over from the Soviets to former East German authorities on April 4th 1970.

On an uncultivated area in the vicinity of the village Schönebeck the remains of the skeletons were cremated again on April 5th 1970 by a KGB Team after being removed from their grave.

Finally the KGB Team stopped on a small bridge next to the Village Biederitz (most probably on the so called "Pigs Bridge"...which would bear some irony) and scattered the ashes into a small river called Ehle on April 5th 1970.

52° 9'7.68"N, 11°42'20.70"E

LECHFELD:

Lager Lechfeld

Location: Lechfelderstraße, near the Landsbergerstrasse

Hitlers regiment had its military training here, before it was sent to the front in WW1.

48°10'21.94"N, 10°50'28.53"E

WESTWALL:

<http://www.gearthhacks.com/dlfile16993/Part-of-Hitlers-Westwall--Siegfried-Line-.htm>

50°50'38.28"N, 6° 4'24.05"E

BAYERN, CHIEMSEE

Inn Landgasthof Lambach

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/Rasthof-Lambach.html

47°55'35.56"N, 12°26'52.12"E

BERCHTESGADEN:

The Kehlsteinhaus: Hitler's Eagle's Nest

The Kehlsteinhaus is a chalet-style building, which used to be an extension of the Obersalzberg complex built by the Nazis in the German Alps near Berchtesgaden.

The Kehlsteinhaus, also known as "Hitler's Tea House" or the Eagle's Nest, was built as a 50th birthday present for Adolf Hitler.

Although the site is on the same mountain as the Berghof, Hitler rarely visited the property as he was afraid of heights. Other theories offered were that due to problems with his ears caused by shelling during his World War One service, he suffered migraines and other balance problems whilst at the higher altitude of the Kehlsteinhaus. It has been suggested he only visited the Kehlsteinhaus around 10 times, and most times for no more than 30 minutes.

47°36'42.01"N, 13° 2'29.49"E

Site of the Hermann Göring haus in Berchtesgaden

47°38'5.00"N, 13° 2'49.00"E

Berghof (Hitler house in Obersalzberg)

The Berghof was Adolf Hitler's home in the Obersalzberg of the Bavarian Alps near Berchtesgaden, Germany. Next to the Wolfsschanze this was the place where Hitler spent the most time during World War II.

47°38'1.05"N, 13° 2'32.55"E

Teehaus on the Mooslahnerkopf was undoubtedly one of Hitler's favorite places on the Obersalzberg. It was a cozy Tea House built in 1937 on the northern boundary of the area, just below the Mooslahnerkopf hill overlooking the Berchtesgaden valley below. Most of Hitler's stays at the Berghof included a daily afternoon walk to this Teehaus. This pleasant walk often became the scene for important political decisions. Hitler preferred to relax and even nap in the Teehaus itself, surrounded by his closest friends and associates. The Teehaus was apparently undamaged by the 1945 bombing, but was mostly destroyed ca. 1951, due to its association with Hitler. The ruins remained in the woods near the 13th hole of the Gutshof golf course, until they were removed in September 2006.

<http://wikimapia.org/11079419/Teehaus-on-the-Mooslahnerkopf-Hitler-039-s-Teehaus>

47°38'21.52"N, 13° 2'12.88"E

BRANDENBURG:

In 1933 Göring acquired a vast estate in the Schorfheide Forest in Brandenburg, 40 km northeast of Berlin, and built his great manor house there. It was named Carinhall in memory of his first wife Carin.

53° 0'7.70"N, 13°36'5.35"E

Rheinhotel Dreesen

Location: Rheinstrasse 45-49

Hitler visited the Rheinhotel more than 50 times. The first time he was there was on November 28, 1926. On August 19, 1933 Hitler spoke at a meeting of SS- and SA-leaders at the Rheinhotel in Dreesen. He was also here the night before 'The Night Of The Long Knives' in 1934. On May 31, 1940 Hitler, while he was staying at the Felsenest in Rodert, he went to Hotel Dreesen to meet a messenger of Mussolini, Alfieri. He had a letter from the Duce that said that Italy could join the war at June the 5th. The hotel is most famous for the meeting of Hitler and Chamberlain during the Sudeten crisis on September 22/23, 1938.

50°41'1.03"N, 7°10'32.74"E

SEVERIN:

Gutshaus Severin

Location: Severin is a village on the Hauptstrasse between Parchim and Crivitz. The house lies on the Hofplatz.

Today: Still there, private property.

Goebbels married Magda, the former wife of industrial Quandt in 1932 on Quandts estate in Mecklenburg.

53°30'11.05"N, 11°46'4.88"E

PULLACH:

Location: 15 km. South of München, on both sides of the Heilmannstrasse (go to Google Earth for a map)

The FHQ Pullach was also known as Reichssiedlung Rudolf Hess. Hess ran the NSDAP from Pullach before the new Party building on the Arcisstrasse (Königsplatz) was ready.

48° 3'45.05"N, 11°31'51.38"E

BEELITZ-HEILSTÄTTEN:

(southwest of Berlin)

Street from Beelitz to Fichtenwalde, between the trees

Today: The large hospital has fallen into decay, but it's still there.

Hitler was at the red cross hospital in Beelitz between October 9 and December 1, 1916 to recover from war injuries. When he recovered he went to Berlin for the first time. It is known that he went to see the Nationalgalerie.

52°15'30.66"N, 12°55'41.63"E

PASEWALK:

Hitler in Pasewalk Hospital:

October 1918 Hitler came here after an attack by sulfur mustard on the westfront.

While he was here he heard the news that the German Empire had capitulated

53°29'54.37"N, 13°59'25.00"E

DER BÜCKEBERG BEI HAMELN:

Führerweg. This field was used as a mass gathering place for the annual "Reichs Harvest Thanksgiving Festival" in the years of 1933 to 1937. In 1938 the festival was cancelled and never held again due to the beginning of WWII.

Today you can still see the "Führerweg" (the bar in the middle of the field) where Hitler went right through the middle of his followers to hold his speeches at his "Führerkanzel" at the lower end of the "Führerweg". The basement of the main grandstand is visible at the upper end of the "Führerweg", too.

About 500.000 attendants took part in the festival of 1933, in 1937 it were 1.3 million.

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/Bueckeberg.html

<http://wikimapia.org/4109585/former-Reichstthingplatz>

52° 3'16.64"N, 9°24'5.74"E

MUNICH:-----

<http://www.hitlerpages.com/pagina20.html>

Exhibition Degenerated Art

Location: Gallerie Strasse 4

Today: still there

An exhibition of art the nazi's considered degenerated was held in these buildings.

48° 8'37.10"N, 11°34'49.16"E

Nazi party offices, Sterneckerbräu at Tal 38 Munich.

On September 12, 1919 a meeting of the DAP of Drexler took place at the Sterneckerbrau. Adolf Hitler got angry with someone in the crowd, during a discussion. Because of that, he got invited to join a meeting of the head of the party. Later on Hitler had a little office at this adress. In 1920 Hitler held four of his speeches here. In 1933 he spoke here once. After the rise to power, parts of these former Nazi Party headquarters were turned into a shrine for the early movement. Formore pictures look at: www.thirdreichruins.com

48° 8'8.32"N, 11°34'50.00"E

Burgtheater

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°12'37.81"N,16°21'34.40"E

Hofbräuhaus halle

48° 8'16.85"N, 11°34'47.95"E

Second Headquarters NSDAP

Location: Corneliusstrasse 12

Today: The original building no longer exists.

The second location (in the period of the Bier Hall Putsch in 1923) of the NSDAP-headquarters.

48° 7'55.74"N, 11°34'31.88"E

Feldherrnhalle

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feldherrnhalle>

48° 8'30.34"N, 11°34'38.41"E

Adolf Hitlers erste Zimmerwohnung in der Maxvorstadt, Schleißheimer Straße 34. Hier wohnte er beim Schneidermeister Popp als Untermieter und hielt sich mit dem Malen von Ansichtspostkarten über Wasser. Ab 25. Mai wohnte er dort bis zum Kriegsdienst 1914.

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/hitlers_wohnungen.html

48° 9'0.63"N, 11°33'35.12"E

Adolf Hitlers 2. Zimmerwohnung in München, Thierschstraße 41 mit original Madonna von damals ohne Beschädigung. Hier begann er sich politisch in Szene zu setzen. Er wohnte hier vom 1. Mai 1920 bis 5. Oktober 1929.

48° 8'11.25"N, 48° 8'11.25"N

Prinzregentenplatz... Hitlers 3. und letzte Wohnung in München...

Hitlers Räumlichkeiten befanden sich im 2. Stock. 1945 wurde das Haus von den Amerikanern besetzt...

48° 8'19.65"N, 11°36'26.82"E

EHRENTEMPEL

Now non-existent.

Blick auf die Brienner Straße, wo links und rechts die Ehrentempel der NSDAP standen. Diese "Tempel" standen für die Gefallenen des Hitler-Ludendorff-Putsches 1923. Nur bei genauerem Hinsehen kann man zwischen den Gebüschten noch Fragmente erkennen.

48° 8'43.10"N, 11°34'1.30"E

Der Dienstsitz Heinrich Himmlers in München.: Ettstraße 2.

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/div_gebaeude_muenchen.html

48° 8'20.43"N, 11°34'16.94"E

Eva Braun's house

<http://www.hitlerpages.com/pagina20.html>

48° 8'44.27"N, 11°36'43.17"E

Hitler's house in Munich

48°16'46.05"N, 14°15'3.69"E

Heinrich Hoffman studio

48° 9'2.69"N, 11°34'27.64"E

Offices and third headquarters of the NSDAP. Schellingstraße 50. Munich

48° 9'3.44"N, 11°34'26.01"E

Führerbau

The two most important nazi-buildings on the Königsplatz are identical buildings that are good examples of nazi-architecture. They were build by Paul Ludwig Troost. The führerbau had a large room for Hitler. The administration of the NSDAP was located in the other building.

The Führerbau (Leader's Building) was designed by architect Paul Ludwig Troost. It was here that Hitler met with Chamberlain, Mussolini, and Daladier on 29 September 1938.

The Hochschule für Musik und Theater München (University of Music and Performing Arts Munich) is one of the most respected traditional vocational universities in Germany specialising in music and the performing arts. The seat of the Hochschule is the former Führerbau of the NSDAP, located at Arcisstraße 12, on the eastern side of the Königsplatz.

48° 8'45.88"N, 11°34'1.32"E

In the basement of the hote Torbräul near the Isartor the SS was founded.

48° 8'7.32"N, 11°34'53.21"E

Haus der Deutschen Kunst (House of German Art)

<http://fcit.usf.edu/HOLOCAUST/GALL33R/MUN10.HTM>

48° 8'39.22"N, 11°35'9.99"E

THE PUTSCH ROUTE:

1-Hitler speaks at the Bürgerbräukeller Centre: After being released from prison Hitler speaks on February 27, 1925 at the Bürgerbräukeller. About 4000 men were inside, a lot of people couldn't get in. The Bürgerbräukeller after the attack of Georg Elser (November, 9, 1939). Now the Hilton hotel is in its place.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina15.html>

48° 7'50.28"N, 11°35'33.24"E

2-Ludwigsbrücke

Location: between the Rosenheimerstraße and the Zweibrückenstraße

Today: still there

At the Ludwigsbrücke a small cordon of the police tries to stop the Putschists.

48° 7'54.53"N, 11°35'10.26"E

3-Isartor.

The putsch route continued through the Isartor.

48° 8'6.46"N, 11°34'54.14"E

4-The route went through the street called Tal to get to the Marienplatz, where the old city hall was located.

48° 8'8.77"N, 11°34'49.02"E

5-Marienplatz

Location: At the end of the Tal.

Today: After being ruined in the war, Das Alte Rathaus was rebuilt after the war.

As you can see on the picture below (made during putsch remembrance day) the group passed the old city hall.

48° 8'12.86"N; 11°34'34.99"E

6-On the Marienplatz the putschists went into the Weinstrasse behind the new cityhall. After that they took the Perusastrasse to the Max-Joseph-Platz.

48° 8'16.40"N, 11°34'30.55"E

7-After the Max-Josephplatz the group went into the Residenzstrasse.

48° 8'23.47"N, 11°34'40.98"E

8- At the end of the Residenzstrasse, nearby the Feldhernhalle Hitler and his gang get stopped by the police. A shooting takes place that results in the death of 14 puchists and 4 members of the police.

48° 8'27.31"N, 11°34'38.79"E

9- At the end of the Residenzstrasse is the Odeonsplatz. The Feldhernhalle is the first thing on your left when you walk onto the square. It's a memorial for World War 1. During the nazi period there was a monument to remember the 16 lifes taken during the failed Putsch on the 9th of November 1923 (14 on the 'Residenzstrasse-side' of the Feldhernhalle and 2 near the Ministry of War in München).

When war broke out in 1914 a large crowd of people gathered at the Odeonsplatz. One of them was Adolf Hitler.

48° 8'31.11"N, 11°34'38.77"E

10- On November 9 they walked the route of 1923 again. They didn't stop at the Residenzstrasse, but they went on to the Königsplatz, where the Ehrenhallen were, in honour of the fallen. The route continued through Brienerstrasse

48° 8'35.85"N, 11°34'27.19"E

and walks up the Karolinenplatz

48° 8'40.82"N, 11°34'9.04"E

Two of the sixteen dead nazi's that fell during the Hitlerputsch in 1923 were killed here. The group of Ernst Röhm got to the Kriegsministerium, while the group of Hitler was stopped in the Residentzstrasse.

48° 8'46.18"N, 11°34'46.79"E

Prison during trial

Location: Blumenburgstrasse 18

Hitler was kept in prison during his trial. His trial took place at the Blumenburgstrasse/Pappenheimstrasse from February 26 till March 27 1924. On the first of April Hitler was sentenced to only 5 years of imprisonment. The putschists were kept in prison during the trial at number 18.

48° 9'7.89"N, 11°34'28.69"E

Elisabethschule

Location: Elisabethplatz 4

Today: Volks- und Gewerbeschule (tradingschool)

In 1914 Hitler was here to be prepared for WWI.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina32.html>

48° 9'27.07"N, 11°34'25.17"E

Türkenkaserne

Location: Türkenstrasse, in front of the Pinakothek der Moderne

Today: only the gate, the so called Türkentor, is still there

On October 8, 1914 a ceremonial farewell of Hitler's regiment took place at the Türkenkaserne, with the king present. Hitler must have been there too, but there's no prove real proof of it.

48° 8'46.70"N, 11°34'25.83"E

BERLIN: -----

Place of the old Reich Chancellery

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reich_Chancellery

<http://www.thirdreichruins.com/berlin.htm>

52°30'39.94"N, 13°22'53.18"E

Official residence of Dr. Goebbels in the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. Place of the aerial bomb-destroyed Ordenspalais.

52°30'45.19"N, 13°23'1.18"E

Place of the demolished Spandau prison where Rudolf Hess was kidnapped.

52°31'15.21"N, 13°11'8.40"E

Place of the demolished Sportpalast

52°29'41.85"N, 13°21'35.81"E

Dr. Goebbels' country house in Bogensee

52°46'27.02"N, 13°31'34.88"E

Kroll opera. Where the Führer gave his speeches after the communist burning of the Reichstag. Now demolished.

52°31'7.00"N, 13°22'7.44"E

Hitler's bunker

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/fuehrerbunker/fuehrerbunker_heute.html

52°30'44.21"N, 13°22'53.29"E

Other buildings on the Kaserne were built in the 1930s especially for the Leibstandarte. This was their headquarters building, with their name above the main entrance. The two stone guards, or "Reichsrotenführer," stood eternal watch. The newer part of the compound is now a German government archives. The Soviets removed the eagle and swastika before the Americans arrived, and the US troops removed the Leibstandarte name. The "Reichsrotenführer" guards were not removed, but covered with concrete; they remain today on their pedestals, although hidden from view.

52°25'55.92"N, 13°17'56.83"E

Dr. Goebbels' bunker. Right under the HolyHoax memorial in Berlin.

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/fuehrerbunker/goebbels_bunker.html

52°30'49.59"N, 13°22'46.53"E

1926 - Goebbels erste Mietwohnung in Berlin.

Karlsbad Nr. 5

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/Goebbels_1926.html

52°30'16.31"N, 13°22'11.26"E

NUREMBERG:-----

The Zeppelin grandstand where the Führer gave some speeches

49°25'26.13"N, 11° 6'50.79"E

Hoter deutscher Hof where the Führer stayed in Nuremberg.

49°26'48.71"N, 11° 4'29.37"E

Hauptmarkt, Adolf Hitler Platz in Nuremberg

49°27'13.75"N, 11° 4'38.50"E

The Gauhaus (1937, architect Franz Ruff) on the Marienplatz (Schlageter Platz during the Nazi period) was the headquarters of the Nazi Party in Nürnberg, and of Gauleiter Julius Streicher, the "Frankenführer," or Nazi leader of Franconia. Although damaged by fire in 1945, the building was

rebuilt and is practically unchanged today (located now on Willy-Brandt-Platz). The name of a newspaper replaces the eagle and swastika on the façade

49°26'54.36"N, 11° 5'12.72"E

Palace of Justice of the Kangaroo international court of Nuremberg

49°27'15.08"N, 11° 2'52.72"E

Adolf Hitler's Suicide Room (Berlin)

Under this point is Adolf's Hitler Führerbunker Room where he committed suicide with Eva Braun at 3:30 pm of 30 April 1945 in the Führerbunker. (Berlin)

52°30'44.71"N, 13°22'52.06"E

Wilhelmsplatz (former site) (Berlin)

Former site of a historical square in Berlin. The Wilhelmstrasse and Wilhelmsplatz, were the centre of political power of the Kaiserreich, Weimar Republic and Third Reich.

Among the buildings facing the Wilhelmsplatz were the Kaiserhof Hotel, at which Adolf Hitler was a frequent guest, and the Propaganda Ministry of Joseph Goebbels.

After the Second World War, the East German government wanted to erase the imperial and nazi history, so the ruined buildings in the area were demolished and the square was filled up with GDR-flats and embassies.

52°30'41.59"N, 13°23'2.84"E

Kongresshalle

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/nuernberg.html

49°25'56.82"N, 11° 6'45.71"E

AUSTRIA:-----

FISCHLHAM:

The Fischlham school was Hitlers first school he attended when he lived in Hafeld from 1895 until 1897.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina29a.html>

48° 5'12.99"N, 13°57'6.65"E

HAFELD:

The Führer's house from 1985-7

48° 5'6.09"N, 13°55'12.13"E

LAMBACH:

In the winter of 1897/98 Adolf Hitler lived in the Internat of the Benedictine Monastery of Lambach.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina29a.html>

48° 5'28.21"N, 13°52'31.69"E

The family Hitler moved to Lambach in 1897. They lived in this house for a short period.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina29a.html>

48° 5'29.26"N; 13°52'28.59"E

The second house in Lambach the Hitler-family lived in belonged to a mueller called Zoebl.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina29a.html>

48° 5'40.55"N; 13°52'17.13"E

STEYR:

Hitler lived at the residence of Court Official Conrad Edler von Cichini. Hitlers room was almost turned into a holy place by Nazi followers. Hitler was not happy in Steyr.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina29a.html>

48° 2'13.71"N, 14°25'5.86"E

BRENNER

Brenner Pass - Railway station

Location: At the border between Austria and Italy, between Gries am Brenner (Austria) and Colle Isarco (Italy), road: A13 (Austria), A22 (Italy).

Hitler and Mussolini met each other here several times. This mountain pass has a road and a railway, so it could also be reached by train. On March 18, 1940 Mussolini and Hitler met each other on the little station on the Brennerpas

47° 0'8.89"N, 11°30'19.71"E

KLAGENFURT

Sandwirt Hotel

Pernhart Strasse 9

Today: renovated

Hitler was here for one night. He greeted his followers from the hotel balcony.

46°37'24.53"N, 14°18'16.76"E

MELK

Hitler passing the Hauptplatz in Melk.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina45.html>

48°13'37.50"N, 15°19'46.57"E

MÖNICHKIRCHEN

Führer Haupt Quartier Südost (Frühlingsstorm) - Sonderzug Amerika

Location: exit train tunnel in woods East of Mönichkirchen, Mitteregg 69

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina45.html>

47°31'13.51"N, 16° 4'9.16"E

SALZBURG:

the bridge Hitler crossed when he visited Salzburg on April the 6th 1938.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina45.html>

47°48'3.54"N; 13° 2'41.28"E

A crowd gathered to watch Hitler on the Residenzplatz.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina45.html>

47°47'55.14"N, 13° 2'48.31"E

Schloß Klessheim

The Klessheim castle was used for state visits at different occasions. After his Reichstagspeech on April 26, 1942 Hitler went to München and the Obersalzberg. In that period he also met Mussolini at the Schloß Klessheim.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina45.html>

47°49'10.07"N,12°59'31.27"E

VILLACH:

In 1938 Hitler was in/drove through Villach

Large crowds welcomed HITler

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina45.html>

46°37'7.66"N, 13°50'53.15"E

LINZ:

Linz

Old Rathaus and Hauptplatz

When the Anschluss took place in March 1938, Hitler went to the city of his youth, Linz, to proclaim the Grossdeutsches Reich on the balcony of the Rathaus.

48°18'20.96"N, 14°17'13.62"E

Old Cathedral. Adolf Hitler had his confirmation here in 1904, when he was 15 years old.

48°18'18.27"N, 14°17'17.74"E

Linzer Landschaftliche Theater (Landestheater)

Hitler and his friend August Kubizek always went to this theater to hear Wagner. They mostly stood nearby one of the columns in the building.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina27a.html>

48°18'13.85"N, 14°16'59.92"E

The realschule later became the Fadingerschule. it's current location is the Fadingerstrasse. The school on the Steingasse became a Gewerbliche Berufsschule.

Hitler went to the Linzer realschule from 1900 untill 1904. He lived in Leonding. He finished the basic years of the realschule in Steyr. He never attended the second part of the realschule.

48°18'7.97"N, 14°17'10.66"E

Volksschule

Location: Right across the church

Today: gallery

One of the two schools in Leonding Hitler was on, is called the 44-Haus now, because it used to be on number 44 of the street. Some say Hitler (also) attended this school...

48°16'46.75"N, 14°14'57.47"E

BRAUNAU AM INN:

Braunau am Inn, Birthplace of the Führer: Gasthof of family Dafner (later known as Gasthof Zum Pommer)

Location: Salzberger Vorstadt 15 (before Vorstadt 219)

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina28aa.html>

48°15'22.30"N, 13° 2'9.58"E

LEONDING:

Adolf Hitlers family lived here from 1898 until 1905. At first he walked to school in Linz. Later Adolf lived in Steyr for a while to go to the Realschule there, because he hadn't finished the school in Linz. His father dies in 1903. His mother moved to Linz in 1905.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina27a.html>

48°16'45.48"N, 14°15'4.27"E

VIENNA: -----

Rathaus

Location: Dr.Karl-Lueger-Ring

The Anschluss parade on April 9, 1938 in Vienna headed to city hall.
Hitler held a speech inside the Rathaus.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°12'38.83"N, 16°21'26.82"E

Hitlers Home

Location: Stumpergasse 31

Together with August Kubizek, his friend from Linz, Hitler rented a room here in 1908. When Kubizek did his military service, Hitler lived there alone for about three months.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°11'36.63"N, 16°20'42.15"E

Hitlers second home

Location: Felberstrasse 22/III, room 16

Today: still there

For 9 months Hitler lived here. He moved after that because of a shortage of money. He lived here from November 18, 1908 untill August 20, 1909.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°11'49.74"N, 16°20'2.29"E

Hitlers third home

Location: Sechshauserstrasse 58/II

Today: not sure

From August 20 untill September 16, 1909 Hitler lived here. Because he was broke, he left the room to live on the streets of Vienna.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°11'14.27"N, 16°19'47.70"E

Homeless Shelter Meidling

Location: Kastanienallee 2

Today: still there

Hitler came here at the end of 1909. He met Reinhold Hanisch here.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°10'18.21"N, 16°20'28.40"E

Homeless shelter. Männerheim.

Location: Meldemann Strasse 27

From February 9, 1910 untill May 1913, Hitler lived at the Männerheim in the Meldemannstrasse. After that he left for München. Hitlers friend Hanisch also lived here. They worked together to earn some money. Hitler made drawings and Hanisch sold them, untill they got into an argument about money.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°14'21.66"N, 16°22'42.94"E

Stadtkrug

Location: Weihbuggasse 3

When Hitler lived in Vienna, this was one of his favourite bars.

Stadtkrug

Location: Weihbuggasse 3

Today: not sure

When Hitler lived in Vienna, this was one of his favourite bars.

http://www.ansichtskarten-center.de/webshop/shop/USER_ARTIKEL_HANDLING_AUFRUF.php?darstellen=1&lang=en&javascript_enabled=false&abs=160&Ziel_ID=180998&Kategorie_ID=290390100&kat_aktiv=290390100&javascript_enabled=true&PEPPERSESS=724d7285bcd0ed94fe82d4537cd8803e&w=1366&h=738#Ziel180998

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°12'25.78"N, 16°22'18.46"E

Hotel Goldenes Lamm

Location: Wiedner Hauptstrasse 7

After visiting the grave of Geli Raubal on 26 September 1931, Hitler spent some time at this hotel. He went back to Germany on the same day.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°11'55.27"N, 16°22'4.87"E

Schloß Belvedere

Location: Prinze-Eugen-Strasse

Today: still there

Bulgaria signed a pact with Germany in the Belvedere castle in Vienna. Hitler was present.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°11'29.70"N, 16°22'52.17"E

Kranknehaus der Barmherzigen Schwestern

Location: Stumpergasse (13)

Today: on Stumpergasse 13 there's still a location of the hospital

Hitler could get a free meal (soup) at the hospital of the Barmherzigen Schwestern. Someone close to Maria Zakreys saw him there once (Hamann, 1998).

48°11'32.84"N, 16°20'44.80"E

Caféhaus Kaiserstrasse:

In the period after September 1909 Hitler said he spent some nights at a caféhaus in the Kaiserstrasse untill he was out of money. After that he slept some nights on benches in the park.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°12'4.53"N, 16°20'25.64"E

Peterskirche

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°12'34.02"N, 16°22'11.90"E

Karlskirche in Karlsplatz

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°11'53.82"N, 16°22'18.95"E

Heldenplatz and Hapsburg palace, where the Führer gave a speech and stayed.

48°12'24.02"N, 16°21'48.15"E

Hotel Imperial on the Ring. Where the Führer stayed in Vienna.

48°12'5.00"N, 16°22'22.75"E

The Wiener Staatsopera

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina26a.html>

48°12'7.63"N, 16°22'8.31"E

THE FÜHRER VISITS THE SUDETENLAND AND CHEQUIA-----

Hitler crossed into the Sudetenland on 3 October 1938 at the old border crossing of Wildenau. The original German border control building is still there, along with stones marking the 1938 border, just on the German side of the present-day border crossing between Selb (Germany) and Asch (Aš in the Czech Republic).

<http://www.thirdreichruins.com/czech.htm>

50°12'44.26"N, 12°10'11.97"E

Crowds of Sudeten Germans gather in the Eger (Cheb) Marktplatz to greet their liberator, and a corresponding view on a busy market day. The original spires of the St. Michael's Church (in the upper left) were severely damaged by Allied bombing in April 1945, and not rebuilt to their original height. However, the rest of the Cheb Marktplatz architecture is wonderfully preserved and very little changed.

<http://www.thirdreichruins.com/czech.htm>

50° 4'46.02"N, 12°22'13.18"E

Hitler arrives and reviews the honor guard inside the first courtyard of the Prague Castle (Hradschin). Later, the crowd cheers Hitler as he appears at one of the castle windows.

<http://www.thirdreichruins.com/czech.htm>

50° 5'23.55"N, 14°23'54.43"E

BELGIUM:-----

GELUVELD:

Kasteel Keingiaert de Gheluveld

Location: Kasteelstraat, outside the village

Today: Destroyed in the first world war, but rebuilt; private property

Hitler and his fellow soldiers saw their first action in the battle of Geluveld on October 29, 1914. In the fight about the castle of Geluveld, the commander of the regiment, List, gets killed.

50°50'12.21"N, 2°59'56.52"E

MESEN - MESSINES:

Betlehemhoeve (Bethleem Farm)

Location: Rijsselstraat N 50° 45.588 E 002° 54.540

Today: ruined, but rebuilt

From December 1914 until February 1915 Hitler stayed at the Bethlehemhoeve in Mesen.

N 50° 45.588, E 002° 54.540

St. Niklaaskerk

Location: Korte Mooiestraat.

Today: rebuild

The St. Niklaaschurch was destroyed during the First World War. It was rebuilt in 1928. Hitler has made a drawing of the destroyed church. In the crypt of the church was a field hospital where Hitler was treated.

N 50° 45.843, E 002° 53.929

Autumn 1915 -Station of La Bassee

Hitler was at La Bassee in the autumn of 1915. It's not clear when exactly, because the companies of the regiment went there on different dates.

50°31'39.93"N, 2°48'15.15"E

ARDOOIE:

House where Hitler was stationed

Location: Markt(plein) 18, opposite to the church

Today: still there

Hitler was stationed here in the first world war for a while. It is said that he made a detour to Ardooie to visit the location on his trip of June 2, 1940.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina102.html>

50°58'42.48"N, 3°11'55.42"E

HOOGE:

Location: Meenseweg (going towards Ieper it's right before the Bellewaertsestraat)

Today: remains of the first World War are still there

There's nothing more to say about this area than that Hitlers regiment was here in 1917.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina102.html>

50°50'47.59"N, 2°56'47.50"E

ACOZ:

Schloss Acoz

Location: Rue de Moncheret 34

On June 16, 1940 Hitler met the Spanish General Vignon, chief of the General Staff here. The next morning the French asked for armistice terms through Spanish channels.

50°21'21.03"N, 4°32'4.56"E

BASTENAKEN-BASTOGNE:

Headquarters Heeresgruppe A

Location: Avenue de la Gare 3

Today: The building is still there.

On May 17, 1940 Hitler flew from Feldfluplatz Odendorf, near the FHQ Felsennest, to Bastogne to meet Von Rundstedt (Heeresgruppe A). He left Odendorf at 13.00 hours. He returned at 18.15 hours.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina33.html>

49°59'56.75"N, 5°42'45.41"E

BRÛLY-DE-PESCHE (BELGIUM):

Wolfsschlucht 1.

In June 1940, when German troops had invated France, Hitler was here in to coördinate the troops. The Germans took over the small village. They built barracks and a bunker for the führer in the woods. The barracks were taken down but two of the three barracks were rebuilt.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina33.html>

50° 0'5.56"N, 4°27'31.15"E

FRANCE:-----

FROMELLES:

At Fromelles Hitler was stationed in 1916 with the 16th. Infantry Regiment.

<http://www.gearthhacks.com/dlfile32863/Hitlers-bunker-at-Fromelles.htm>

50°36'35.62"N, 2°50'21.07"E

FOURNES-EN-WEPPES:

In Fromelles and Fournes-en-Weppes Hitler was stationed in 1916 and had a billet (lodging for troops).

On June 26th. 1940 Hitler visited the sites again.

http://pierreswesternfront.punt.nl/?id=415454&r=1&tbl_archief=&

Around the cities a lot of bunkers can be found.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina100.html>

- 1- 50°35'2.51"N, 2°53'8.95"E Butchery Fournes
- 2- 50°35'3.04"N, 2°53'27.62"E (1915) Rue Faidherbe
- 3- 50°35'3.40"N, 2°53'12.94"E Regiment Building

Farm where Hitler was stationed

Location: southern edge of Fromelles, on the D22, last farm on the left

Today: still there

Hitler was stationed in a farm on the edge of Fromelles. Hitlers regiment was in this region in several periods of the war. In 1940 Hitler visited the farm again.

50°36'11.00"N, 2°51'15.97"E

MARGIVAL:

Wolfsschlucht 2

Lots of very big bunkers are build on this location. Under which a few Grossbunkers with measurements from sometimes more than hundred meter. Also a special Fuhrerbunker was build, this bunker was specially designed for Hitler.

Despite the very heavy protection of the complex, Hitler visits the location only one time, the visit was only a few hours. On 17th of June 1944 Hitler had a meeting with different Generals about the allied invasion in Normandie.

http://www.roland-harder.de/relikte_drittes_reich/FHQ-Margival.html

<http://www.gearthhacks.com/dlfile32724/Fuhrer-Hauptquartier-Wolfsschlucht-2.htm>

49°26'49.82"N, 3°24'30.37"E

PAS-DE-CALAIS:

V2 Nazi bunker 1943-5

Situated in the Pas-de-Calais, 5 km from the town of Saint-Omer, LA COUPOLE is a gigantic underground bunker designed by the Nazis, in 1943-1944, to store, prepare and launch the V2 rockets (first missiles to reach the stratosphere), the secret weapon that Hitler was counting on to destroy London and reverse the course of the war.

<http://www.lacoupole.com/en/default.asp>

50°42'5.29"N, 2°13'56.71"E

CHEMIN DES DAMES:

Location: region between Soissons and Reims, just above the river Aisne

Hitler was stationed here in 1917. Hitlers Führerhauptquartier (FHQ) Wolfsschlucht 2 was in the same area. A little north of Soissons.

49°20'59.92"N, 3°41'47.51"E

LANISCOURT:

Fort de Laniscourt

Location: Between Molinchart and Montbavin, near the villages of Laniscourt and Mons en Laonnois.

Hitlers regiment was located in both Molinchart and Montbavin in 1917. The fortress near Laniscourt is in between those two places. As far as I know there's no source that says that Hitler was here, but he visited the Fort de Laniscourt in June 1940. That could mean that he had memories of it from the First World War. But there's no proof of that.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina102.html>

49°32'32.27"N, 3°32'16.97"E

GIVENCHY EN GOHELLE:

Vimy höhe

Location: Chemin De Neuville

There's a monument on the Vimyhöhe for the Canadian soldiers that fought in World War 1. There's also a graveyard and you can visit some tunnels and trenches here. Hitler s regiment was here in the end 1916 and the beginning of 1917. Hitler was not there, because of an injury he was treated for in Germany. Hitler did visit the Vimyhöhe later in his life: on June 2, 1940.

50°22'46.56"N; 2°46'26.40"E

TILLOY-LEZ-CAMBRAI:

SOMME REGION:

The second and third batallion of RIR(HITLER'S BATALLION) 16 rested for two days at Tilloy. 13-15 October 1916. Here Hitler got wounded. More

research is needed to get information about exact locations related to Hitler in this region.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina101.html>

50°11'45.69"N; 3°13'13.31"E

In 1918 Hitler mostly was in France. A 'diensturlaub' in Nürnberg is also mentioned, but couldn't be dated or proven. It is also said that Hitler was in the area of Monchy-le-Preux

(50°16'14.87"N, 2°53'37.99"E)

and Bapaume

(50° 6'12.65"N, 2°50'57.85"E) in this period.

Monchy-le-Preux

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina103.html>

WERVICQ-SUD:

Location: Rue du Pont

French Mountain (Domain Dalle-Dumont)

Location: Rue de Linselles N 50° 45.499 E 003° 02.540

Today: Still there, Centre d'Observation de l'Environnement

Hitler was badly wounded during a gas attack on this hill in the night of October 13 to 14, 1918. After treatment in Oudenaarde he's taken to the military hospital Pasewalk (near Berlin). There he hears about about the German capitulation.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina103.html>

50°45'29.95"N, 3° 2'32.37"E

RUSSIA:-----

KÖNIGSBERG-KALININGRAD

Hitler visits Königsberg

Location: cut off part of Russia between Poland and Lithuania

There are more cities that were called Königsberg (one in Bayern, one in Poland), but the pictures below were taken in the city that is now a part of Russia.

Hitler held a speech in Königsberg on March 4, 1933, a day before the Reichstag-elections. Karl Lutter and some other KPD-party members want to blow up Hitler on this day, but they get betrayed. They were released because of lack of evidence. On March 18, 1936 Hitler held a speech in Königsberg. Hitler also was in Königsberg on March 25, 1938. On that date Hitler began the Anschluss campagne (his last political campagne) in Königsberg. Six of the fourteen big speeches of this campagne were held in Austria. More than 99% of the people in both Germany and Austria that voted, said 'yes' to the Anschluss.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina51.html>

54°43'11.89"N; 20°30'6.11"E

POLAND:-----

BRESLAU - WROCLAW:

Jahrhunderthalle

Location: Zygmunt Wroblewskiego

Today: still there

On September 12, 1930 Hitler held a speech in the Jahrhunderthalle for 25.000 people. In the period before the elections of March 13, 1932 (on March 3) Hitler was in Breslau again for a speech in the Jahrhunderthalle. In that same year he spoke at this location again on April 18 and October 19. In 1933, on March 1, Hitler spoke at the Jahrhunderthalle again. On March 22, 1936 Hitler spoke at the

Jahrhunderthalle again. On November 20, 1943 Hitler spoke here for the last time.

51° 6'25.23"N, 17° 4'37.82"E

DANZIG - GDANSK:

1- Das Langgasser Tor (also Goldenes Tor)

Location: at the beginning of a street called Długa.

Danzig is the capital of Pommeren, Poland, that lays on the Ostsee. Hitler was there when the city returned gleefully to Germany in 1939.

Hitler in front of das Goldenes Tor (Golden Gate);

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

54°20'58.60"N, 18°38'53.62"E

2- Westerplatte

Hitler at the Westerplatte, after the battle.

The Westerplatte is a peninsula in Gdansk, Poland. From 1926 to 1939 the Polish Military Transit Depot (WST) was located here. The Battle of Westerplatte took place here. It was the first major battle of the Invasion of Poland in 1939. There's a warmonument on the Westerplatte today.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

54°24'27.67"N, 18°40'10.61"E

3- Artus-Hof

Location: Dlugi Targ

When Hitler visited Danzig on September 14, 1939 he also went to see the Artus Hof.

54°20'54.98"N, 18°39'11.79"E

KIELCE:

On September 10, 1939 Hitler landed on the airport of Maslowie (called Aero Kielecki today). He went to Kielce to see the centre of town.

When Hitler was in Kielce on September 10, 1939 he visited the Palace Biskupow.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

50°52'8.71"N, 20°37'38.77"E

LODZ:

Plac Wolnosci

The Führerkolonne somewhere in the streets of Lodz.

Hitler on the Plac Wolnosci.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

51°46'36.34"N, 19°27'17.09"E

Maslow (Maslowie)

On September 10, 1939 Hitler was at the airfield of Maslow.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

50°54'6.55"N, 20°43'40.89"E

Minsk Mazowiecki

Palac Deinalowiczow

Hitler spend the night of 16/17 September 1939 at the Palac Deinalowiczow.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

52°10'51.15"N, 21°34'11.63"E

Olsztynek - Tannenberg:

WW1 Denkmal Tannenberg

Today: the Denkmal has been destroyed in and after the war

On August 27, 1933 Hitler spoke at the Tannenberg memorial. Adolf Hitler put Hindenburgs body in the Tannebergdenkmal. Hitler attended the funeral at the 4th of August, 1934. Other sources state that Hitler spoke at the Tannenberg Denkmal on August 7, 1934 at the burial of Hindenburg. On the 2nd of October 1935 the bodies of Hindenburg and his wife were put in the sarkophage of the newly build Hindenburggruft.

53°34'53.00"N, 20°15'36.00"E

SOPOT:

Grand Hotel Sopot/ Casino Hotel

Near Gdansk

Hitler stayed in this hotel in 1939 at the end of the battles in Poland.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

54°26'51.10"N, 18°34'5.91"E

STEPINA:

Anlage Süd

Today: the tunnel still exists

North of a railroad between Strzyzow and Frysztak, west of Przemyśl (south-eastern Poland) were headquarters called Anlage Süd. Hitler was there on August 27, 1941 to meet Mussolini. Mussolini's train was parked in an artificial tunnel at Anlage Süd. Hitler's train stood in Strzyzow. He got to Anlage Süd by car. Hitler spend the night in his train and the next day he flew from Krosno Airfield to visit various headquarters near Uman (Ukraine).

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

49°52'17.66"N, 21°35'26.88"E

TOMASZOW MAZOWIECKI:

Anlage Mitte (Führerhauptquartier)

During the invasion of Poland Hitler had his Führerhauptquartier (his train) moved all over the country. The two important Field Headquarters were in Tomaszow Mazowiecki (Anlage Mitte) and Stryzow (Anlage Süd). In both places were specially prepared railwaytunnels with temporary platforms and wooden buildings.

51°33'48.34"N; 20° 9'8.40"E

WARSAW:

Airfield Okecie

Location: Aleja Krakowska

Today: still there

When Hitler came to Warsaw on October 5, 1939, he landed on this airfield.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina42.html>

52°10'18.22"N, 20°58'19.15"E

Warsaw 5 October 1939 Siegesparade (victory parade)

52°13'30.93"N, 52°13'30.93"N

Belvédère Palace

After the parade Hitler took a trip through the city, starting with a quick visit to the Belvedere Schloßchen, the place where marshal Pilsudski used to live.

52°12'47.17"N, 21° 1'38.71"E

Failed attack on Hitlers life

Location: crossing Nowy Swiat and Aleje Jerozolimskie, now called Rondo Charles de Gaulle

After driving through the northern parts of the city and passing an empty British embassy, Hitler drove to a street called Nowy Swiat. The Polish army had placed explosives on the crossing with the Aleje Jerozolimski, but when Hitler drove over the crossing nothing happened. It's not sure why there was no explosion, but it seems like it was a human failure. After the tour through the city Hitler directly flew back to Berlin.

52°13'54.64"N, 21° 1'14.42"E

Wolfsschanze:

Hitler ran the war against Russia from the Wolfsschanze. There were wooden buildings and some large bunkers there. The Stauffenberg-attack on July 20, 1944 on Hitler's life was here. On July 20, 1944 Hitler held a radio speech about the failed attack on his life broadcasted from the Wolfsschanze.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina41.html>

54° 4'46.00"N, 21°29'37.00"E

Rastenburg Airfield

Today: seems like it's (remains) are still there

There were two ways to get away from the Wolfsschanze by air. Next to the Wolfsschanze was a Storch Landing Field. South-west of the FHQ was the Rastenburg Airfield. This is also the airfield Stauffenberg used after the attack on July 20, 1944.

54° 2'36.90"N, 21°25'56.68"E

GDYNIA, IN GERMANY: GOTENHAFEN

The Führer drove past the church

Armii Krajowej 26, gdynia, minute 40:24 in
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCNBcj-s6-0> in Feldzug In Polen. III Reich
Propaganda Film

54°31'4.12"N, 18°32'32.57"E

and across the bridge, minute 40:34 in
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCNBcj-s6-0> in Feldzug In Polen. III Reich
Propaganda Film :

54°31'38.96"N, 54°31'38.96"N

OCEAN:-----

German battleship Bismarck sunk on 27 May 1941

48°10'1.19"N, 16°11'59.35"W

Wilhem Gustloff

Place of the sinking of the Wilhem Gustloff, the largest loss of life in
a single sinking in maritime history.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MV_Wilhelm_Gustloff

http://www.worldlingo.com/ma/enwiki/en/Wilhelm_Gustloff_%28ship%29

55° 7'0.00"N, 17°41'0.01"E

ITALY:-----

FLORENCE:

Piazza della signoria. Florence

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina44.html>

43°46'9.38"N, 11°15'21.47"E

ROMA:

Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele II

Location: Between Piazza Venezia and the Capitoline Hill

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina44.html>

41°53'40.13"N, 12°28'58.27"E

Palazzo del Quirinale (Quirinal Palace)

Location: Via 20 Settembre/ Via del Quirinale

Today: residence and working place of Italian presidents

The king of Italy held a banquet in the Quirinal that Hitler attended on the 4th of Mai 1938.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina44.html>

41°54'2.65"N, 12°29'9.58"E

Train station Rome

Hitler arrived at the station in Rome, where the Italian king and Mussolini are waiting for him.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina44.html>

41°54'0.72"N, 12°30'10.05"E

LITHUANIA:-----

MEMEL:

Memel theatre/ speech at the Theaterplatz. 22 March 1939.

Location: theatre square near Karlskronos Aikste and Pilies Gatvé

Today: still there

Hitler spoke to a crowd at the Theaterplatz on March 23, 1939. To find it you can search for the location of the so called Annchen von Tharau statue that is on that square.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PFsfP_5AcQ4

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina51.html>

55°42'29.37"N, 21° 7'52.55"E

NORWAY:-----

SOGNEFJORD:

Hitler sails the Sognefjord

Location: Sognefjord, Balestrand

On April 14, 1934 Hitler went to the Sognefjord. Once again the Germans didn't leave the ship.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina51.html>

61°11'38.52"N, 6°33'35.36"E

SLOVENIA.-----

MARIBOR-MARBURG AN DER DRAU:

Hitler visits Maribor 1941 - old bridge

Location: the old bridge over the river Drava, Glavni Most

On April 26, 1941 Hitler visited Marburg. He had left the FHQ at Mönichkirchen on that day. The bridge over the river Drava was blown up by the Yugoslavian army. Hitler and his men walked over the save part of the bridge, taking a look at the damage. (A helpfull source from Slovenia send us information and old pictures of the bridge.)

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina51.html>

46°33'19.64"N; 15°38'45.51"E

UKRAINE:-----

UMAN:

Hitler visits army headquarters - Uman Airport

On August 26 (or 28), 1941 Hitler took a plane to the region of Uman, in the Ukraine. There he visited several army headquarters.

Hitler and Mussolini in the Uman region in August 1941.

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina46.html>

48°43'8.84"N, 30°14'49.31"E

The ruins of Hitler's headquarter (object "Wehrwolf") in Ukraine.

http://en.ukrainecityguide.com/regions/stavkagitlera/The_Hitler%E2%80%99s_headquarter.htm

49° 9'10.80"N, 28°57'36.00"E

FINLAND:-----

IMMOLA

Special train of Mannerheim

Location: Immola, in the woods near the airport

Today: the Mannerheim train is located in a place called Mikkeli (see below)

Hitler visited Finland to get the Finns on his side. He met Mannerheim and president Ryti on the 4th of June 1942 in Mannerheims special train. It is said that Mannerheim wasn't happy at all when Hitler made his surprise visit to Immola. A secret recording was made of Hitler while he was inside. You can hear the tape at this website of the YLE (the main news agency of Finland).

<http://hitlerpages.com/pagina51.html>

61°14'59.00"N 28°53'59.00"E

FRANCE:-----

Railway station of Hendaye:

The Führer met El Caudillo (The Spanish Führer) together with Ramón Serrano Súñer and Joachim von Ribbentrop on October 23, 1940.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=03xo1lvfKHw>

<http://www.actuallynotes.net/Hitler-and-Franco-at-Hendaye-the-Whole-Story.html>

43°21'11.55"N, 1°46'54.96"W